NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BREEDS OF CATTLE,

SWINE, ACCIDENTS FROM FIRE ARMS, TREATMENT OF DISEASED HORSES, &c.

MR FESSENDEN—

DEAR SIR—In the last No. of your excellent periodical, I observed some remarks upon native stock, in which your correspondent 'A. R.' from very slight premises, jumps at a conclusion inconsistent with the experience of every breeder, who has had the good fortune to obtain stock of the really *improved* breeds;—and which conclusion it does appear to me from the trifling and insufficient proof adduced, is, to say the least, rather illiberal and far fetched.

The writer says that, a given pasture will feed the same *weight* of cattle whether large or small, that is, if a given pasture will feed 5 large cows, it will feed 10 smaller ones of the same weight. But, says he, 'these small cows eat but one half so much as the large, therefore you may double the number, you may keep 20.' But why stop there? the same reasoning would permit him to keep 40;—would permit him to double his number *ad infinitum*. Really this would be exceedingly comfortable logic for farmers if it would but hold good in practice.

What improved breed can it be which A. R. has found and which possess such long legs. The reverse of that is in accordance with my observation and experience.

The Holderness, short horned, Denton, and Ayrshire breeds are certainly not long in the leg; and are all of them superior to our native breeds as milkers. There may occasionally be found among the thousands of cows of our native breeds, here and there, one possessing remarkable properties as a milker. But every person who has given the breeds above referred to, a fair trial, will, I doubt not, agree with me that *they are in general better milkers than our native cows*; and that they are by no means so destructive to the contents of our barns as the remarks of A. R. would lead us to suppose.

A brother-in-law of mine, Mr W. J. Townsend, has on his farm in the vicinity of New Haven, a cow of the short horned breed which in size, form, and quality, is, I think I may safely say, second to no other cow in America, either of native or foreign breed. She was imported from London by Henry Degroot, Esq., was purchased for him there, by an eminent breeder and dealer in stock, as the best cow in England. She brought since she came into the possession of Mr Townsend three fine calves. For months after bringing each of her calves she has given 30 measured quarts of milk daily and is with difficulty prevented from continuing in milk to the day of her calving.

Mr Joseph Morgan, of Hartford, has four uncommonly fine cows possessing different degrees of the Ayrshire blood; one of them, a half blood Ayrshire, calved in the fall of 1830, and through the winter of 1830—31 gave regularly, 20 quarts and over of milk per day, and continued to do the same through the succeeding summer.

I have now four two years old heifers from native cows, by my full blooded Ayrshire bull, which are held to be very fine and are not accused of long legs. One only of them, (one of the most delicate and pretty animals I ever saw) brought me a calf last spring. She calved in June, and through the summer, in ordinary pasture, with my other cows gave me 12 quarts of milk per day and now gives eight quarts a day.

Other persons perhaps possess better cows, and better heifers, and I might mention many other instances, but I adduce these which are within my personal knowledge merely to show that my observation and experience lead to results opposite to those which in the cases mentioned by A. R. were so discouraging.

SWINE.

In December of 1830, I sold to my neighbor, Mr Zelah Barnes, two pigs out of a sow of native blood, by my imported boar of the '*Norfolk thin rind*' breed. They then together weighed 45 lbs. In April last they were estimated to weigh 50 lbs. Mr Barnes is a person of undoubted veracity, and he assures me that these pigs had no extra food, or care, but mine were fed and treated in all respects as he has been accustomed to feed those which when killed at the same age usually weigh from 350 to 375 lbs. each. These two pigs were dressed on the 13th of Dec. last, then thirteen months old and together weighed 902 lbs. —The peculiarities of the breed are, a propensity to take on flesh, and to dispose of it upon the best points, small bone and light offal, *thin rind* and flesh of uncommon fineness of grain and delicacy of texture.

While the '*Cacoethes scribendi*' is upon me I will add another to the thousand and one warnings which are annually given of the danger of trying fire-arms in the vicinity of dwelling-houses. A short time since I shot a hen in my barn yard, ten rods from my house, aiming at the head. The shot passed through the covering of the cow house, were deflected from the course by contact with a stick of timber, and entered the kitchen through two windows, lodging in the opposite side of the room. My wife and sister were both in the room at the time, and were both protected from injury by the wall 20 inches in width between the two windows.

HORSES.

A correspondent of yours some time since made, I think, some inquiries respecting a cure for *ring bone in horses*.—I am frequently called upon to prescribe for horses and colts so affected. In almost every instance blistering ointment, if perseveringly applied, will be of service and in some cases effect a complete cure. It stimulates the part so that the bony secretion is taken into the circulation and carried off.

The doctrine advanced by the writer in the American Farmer that bots are of no injury to a horse, is not a new theory; at least so far as *he* is concerned, as will appear by a reference to the 'Farmer's Series' where the same theory is broached.

So far as I am acquainted with the subject, horses taken suddenly ill, if doctored for the bots, will be sure to die. I will mention only one instance of the many which have occurred within the course of my observation. A remarkably fine family horse belonging to a neighbor of mine, had as I should express it a violent attack of cholic. During the day, under the care of those who consider themselves skilful in the art, he was made to swallow immoderate doses of medicine, which had 'never failed to kill the bots,' (horse?) In the evening a request was sent me, that I would see the horse. I found him in agony, covered with a cold sweat and apparently in his last struggle. His owner was persuaded that nothing could be done for him and had given him over. I directed emollients to be applied to counteract the effect of the medicine he had taken—that he should be carefully clothed, and be kept as quiet as possible. The next day the horse was nearly well.

For almost every sudden attack of disease to which horses are liable, bleeding, if immediately effected, is a most excellent remedy and the only one which in all cases can at once be employed. A very valuable horse which I have (worth 2000 dollars) although apparently in perfect health the preceding evening, was, when led from the stable one morning, so affected by *anticor* as to be unable to raise his feet from the ground.—I immediately opened a vein in the insideof each fore leg and in the course of the day took from him more than 12 quarts of blood. By dint of hand rubbing of the muscles and repeated bleeding, in three days the horse was well and he has never been in the least troubled with that disease, although more than a year has elapsed since that attack. Had I temporized and tried other things, without copious bleeding, the horse would have been ruined.

In the course of the last season my grooms bled by my direction from fifty to one hundred different horses, some of them repeatedly at different times until they *fainted*, taking from the jugular vein through a large orifice from 10 to 12 qrts. of blood, and in no single instance have I known any accident or injury to arise from the practice.

A short time since I wrote a sketch of the course I have adopted with complete success in regard to my mowing land, which I intended at the time to send to you for insertion in your useful paper; thinking that as I had derived pleasure and profit from the statements there given by practical farmers of the results of their own experience, so others might be gratified and perhaps some might be excited to pay more attention to the subject by a description from me of the course I have found so successful. I also wrote several articles upon the subject of reclaiming land.—Doubts, however, whether these articles might not derive the interest, which in my view they possessed, from their relation to myself and whether, too, your paper might not be occupied by matter more useful, more instructive, and more entertaining to your numerous readers has hitherto prevented me from forwarding them to you; should they in your opinion be worthy an insertion in your columns they are at your service.

C. ROBINSON.

Southington, Conn. Jan. 9, 1832.

We should be happy to receive the above mentioned articles.—*Editor.*

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

THOS. G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.

DEAR SIR—Agreeably to the desire of the London Horticultural Society, I last month transmitted them, a collection of our native productions comprising—32 varieties of Apples, 12 varieties of Pears, a number of varieties of Plums and Grapes and 6 very interesting *new double varieties* of Hibiscus Syriacus or Althea Frutex, having originated the latter from seed. In addition thereto, I presented them with the seeds of 50 species and varieties of Oak, 18 species of Hickory, and with several species of our most interesting Pines, and as productions indigenous to our forests, offer a proof so conclusive of the natural riches of our country, I hereto annex a list of them.—The number of varieties of the oak spread over the immense expanse of territory from Maine to Mexico is so great, that the collection of them might have been easily extended to *one hundred varieties*, without including above 20 *evergreen* species, natives of Mexico itself. Of the latter I have three splendid species now flourishing in our garden, in which are also concentrated the Spanish Oak, which yields the cork, universally in use, as well as the other European varieties; and also a most interesting evergreen species from the East Indies whose growth assimilates very much to that of our Holly. WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Lin. Bot. Garden,
Flushing, N. Y. Jan. 1832.

1. Quercus virens.
2. " v. diversifolia.

This is the species termed *Live Oak* and it affords the superior ship timber deemed equal to the Teak of India.

3. " tinctoria.
4. " " v. glande oblonga.
5. " " v. glande oblonga striata.
6. " " v. intermedia oblonga.
7. " " v. glande ovata.
8. " " v. glande ovata striata.
9. " " v. glande depresso-globosa.
10. " triloba.

These species and varieties afford the finest Quercitron bark.

11. Quercus alba.
12. " " v. glande minor.
13. " macrocarpa.
14. " bicolor.
15. " obtusiloba.
16. " v. glande minima.
17. " olivæformis.

These species afford excellent timber—also posts for fencing, &c.

18. " rubra.
19. " " v. glande oblongo-ovata.
20. " " v. glande minor.
21. " " v. glande maxima.
22. " " v. glande oblonga.

The bark of these varieties is very extensively used in the tanneries.

23. " aquatica.
24. " " v. glande minor.
25. " " v. heterophylla.

These are sub-evergreen, often holding their foliage during the whole winter.

26. " palustris.
27. " cinerea.
28. " " var.

This species affords a brilliant yellow dye.

29. " catesbæi—a beautiful evergreen.
30. " coccinea.
31. " " v. glande oblonga.
32. " " v. glande minor.

The bark of these is often used at the tanneries in lieu of the true Quercitron.

33. " hemispherica
34. " phellos.

The wood is used by wheelwrights and is remarkable for its strength and tenacity; the trees attain to the height of 80 feet or more.

35. " falcata.

The bark of this species in high estimation for tanning, and the wood is used by the wheelwrights.

36. " chinquapin.
37. " lyrata.

This species affords good timber.

38. " ambigua.

The bark is used inand the tanneries and the timber for knees of ships, and also by the wheelwrights.

39. " nana.
40. " sericea.
41. " myrtifolia.
42. " laurifolia.
43. " castanea—forms a beautiful tree.
44. " maratima.
45. " ferruginea—affords excellent fuel.
46. " banisteri.
47. " imbricaria.
48. " " v. fol. serrata.

The wood of the two last is used for shingles, &c.

49. " discolor.
50. " " v. glande oblonga.
51. Juglans myristicæformis.

This species it is believed does not at present exist in any European collection, the specimens called by the name being generally the *J. porcina v. ficiformis*. Although I have made the most particular inquiries and research for a period of twelve years, it was not until the present one that I succeeded in discovering its native locality and I have been often tempted to doubt its existence.

52. " porcina.
53. " " v. ficiformis.
54. " " v. subovata.
55. " cinerea.
56. " alba, vel. squamosa.
57. " sulcata.
58. " tomentosa.
59. " v. nuce subovata.
60. " v. nuce maxima globosa.
61. " v. nuce maxima quadrangularis.
62. " v. nuce oblonga.
63. " v. nuce maxima ovata.
64. " v. nuce minima.
65. " nigra.
66. " amara.
67. " aquatica.
68. " olivæformis.
69. Pinus pungens.

I discovered some trees of this very rare species in 1829 occupying an insulated position, the locality of which is 400 miles north of the one recorded by Pursh and Michaux, and during the same year I transmitted a large number of the cones to Paris and London.

70. Pinus palustris—the most valuable of all our native species.
71. " rubra.

Michaux, though so estimable and accurate a botanist, doubts the existence of this species and notes it as a variety only, whereas no species is more distinctly marked.

72. Pinus alba.

This is the most beautiful tree of all the class of Abies, and seldom to be met with even in this, its native country.

BEES—INQUIRY.

MR FESSENDEN—About the 25th of last November, I placed four hives of bees on the same stand, with the places of entrance so far obstructed, that no one could escape from the hives. I also closed the doors of my apiary. Near the last of December, I examined my hives, and found the bees in three of them lively, and apparently in good health, while the bees in the other were all *dead*, though there was a large supply of honey in the hive.—What was the cause of their death? If some one of your correspondents will furnish a satisfactory answer, through your paper, a particular favor will be conferred on,

OBSERVATOR.

From the Genesee Farmer.

EDUCATION OF FARMERS' SONS AND DAUGHTERS.

Let me entreat farmers and their wives to educate their sons and daughters for their own professions. All the idle and studious professions are crowded to overflowing. Go through our cities, and resist, if you can, the rising sigh over human folly, when you see the streets lined with idle, beggarly Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants, unpaid or half paid Clerks, unemployed Schoolmasters, and Scriveners, seeking for places, &c, &c. Or where you enter the dwellings, and examine the condition of families; without employment, without any of the fruits of industry, importuning half distracted fathers for finery and gewgaws, who are borrowing notes, and begging for delays for thirty days more, hanging about brokers, in order to avert for a few months, a threatened destruction. I beg that farmers and their wives will reflect a moment on the situation of our thousands of disappointed young men and women, whose parents' folly has thrown them upon the world, unqualified for any of those pursuits which will insure them a competency. The illiterate clerk is begging for a school, which he is not qualified to teach. The boarding school girl, who can tinkle the piano very well, and has said off set lessons in Stewart, Enfield, Euclid, &c, so well as to procure newspaper puffs for her teacher, but is absolutely unqualified to teach an A-B-C-darian school, is also seeking a place as teacher without success.

How easy it would be for two or three wealthy farmers in one parish, to revolutionize the state of things in their vicinage; other parishes would witness their improvement and imitate their example.

As I have long since passed my half-century birth-day, have sons in several professions, and daughters advancing in life, have been bred to farming in the goed old way, (which calling I foolishly abandoned for the law, one of the learned professions it is absurdly called) I ask for a hearing among the respectable farmers along the banks of the delightful Genesee. Should you succeed in reforming the taste, and improving the course of education there, so far as to become a pattern for imitation throughout our country, the waters of the Genesee would become as sacred in America, as the waters of the Ganges are in India. Future poets would refer to it as the sacred fountain, from which flowed the streams of true science, industry, and consequently the most perfect terrestrial happiness.

As soon as your sons and daughters are old enough to walk without tottering, put them to some one of the numerous employments which your situation will afford, where they may be able to see traces of their first labors for a long time. Sons may have small patches of ground assigned them as mimic farms. They may there raise their two feet fields of flax, oats, barley, &c; their currant orchards, their potato patches, their cabbage grounds, their wheat fields, and meadows, may all be laid out on a few rods of ground.

Your daughters may have their mimic cheese-presses and churns. Their eight ounce cheeses may be kept for their wedding tables; such exercises in mimic agriculture and house-keeping, will lead children to make profitable inquiries, and excite a love of labor which can never be extinguished.

When your children are sufficiently advanced in bodily strength, change their mimic labors to those of real gains. In addition to their labors in the service of their parents, let the sons always procure their own pocket money, by cultivating small portions of ground assigned to each; and while the daughters have an agency in the manufacture of their own homespuns, in kitchen cookery, cleaning and regulating rooms and furniture, let them procure all their extra ornaments by the sale of stockings, mittens, &c, knit by themselves; by braids for hats, and other saleable articles, the produce of their own industry. Never fail to make every son and daughter intimately acquainted with all your views and calculations. Farmers should have no secrets in their business, for they never proceed on a false credit. The father should tell his sons how much he owes towards his farm, and all his prospects and all his fears.

The mother should instruct each daughter in all the details of her household management, with the precise value of whatever was consumed in food and clothing. Thus your sons and daughters are prepared to enter upon the theatre of life, with all the advantages of experienced actors.

Having said as much on the first, and infinitely the most important part of the education of your sons and daughters, as you may be disposed to read, I will give you a concise view of my opinion, on the subject of their scientific and literary education.

Never send a son or daughter from home to be educated. If you expect to have your children make any improvement, you will probably calculate to be at the extra expense of board, dress, &c, for six months at least. Suppose you pay but $1 50 per week for board and the extra expense for dress, travelling, &c, should amount to but fifty cents per week; the whole clear loss would be but $52. In this case the tuition is supposed to be the same at home and abroad. If two of you unite and advance $104, you can with this sum procure apparatus, books, &c; by means of which a competent teacher will readily be induced to come among you. The whole district may have their children much better educated at home after this preparatory expense, than they would be if sent abroad. Should there be any difficulty in obtaining a competent teacher, a few individuals may unite, and send any common school-master, to be taught at the nearest school of the kind required. On his return he would soon be able to repay the sums advanced for his instruction.

Much caution is required in the employment of a teacher, when the object is to improve the method of instruction. We have more than a hundred quack schoolmasters to one quack doctor—especially of those modern 'standard raising'* schoolmasters. In selecting apparatus, good advice should be taken.

If prejudice in favor of one's own place of residence may be excused, I venture to say, that the most economical and useful suits of apparatus, chemical and philosophical, may be procured in Troy, N. York, for a lower price than any other place on either continent. As I have no pecuniary interest in the sales, I hope I shall not be charged with partiality. I will give one example. A suit of mechanical powers sold at ten dollars, has been considered very cheap: here a suit upon a plan altogether more convenient, more perfect, and more clear in its application, may be had for three dollars, or any boy may be shown how to make it for himself. The scholars of the Rensselaer School make this and many other pieces of apparatus for themselves.

I saw a suit of chemical apparatus (and I believe there is now one of the kind in Rochester) which was considered very cheap at fifty dollars, (part of which was totally unnecessary) and all the useful part could be purchased in Troy for fifteen dollars. Almost all articles of apparatus, of chemical substances, &c, can now be purchased at two thirds the cost of the same articles three years ago. For example, the Dutch Prism of eight dollars, can be had in Troy for three dollars fifty cents—air pumps of forty dollars, can be had at twentyeight dollars, &c.

I hope the farmers of the Genesee River, will permit me to give them a little unasked advice, in regard to the subject of learning most profitable for their sons and daughters. As this will depend much on the quantity of learning which the parent feels able to give, I will set down those subjects, according to their degrees of importance.

After the alphabet and four or five pages of spelling, just to learn the natural powers of letters, let them begin to read. Never purchase a spelling book. You will consider your own time lost, while confined to the unprofitable exercise of spelling, if you recollect you learned to spell by reading, not by spelling. Every child ought to read aloud full two hours each day, as soon as a he can begin to read at all.

Next have your children taught to write as soon as possible—not in a painted school boy hand, but in his natural way without ornament. If he is to be a copy-writer, or a clerk, let him learn that kind of hand as he would learn the painter's trade. The whole business of your sons and daughters at school, and when not at work at home, should be reading good authors, and copying some of their best sentences, and composing essays, &c, until they can converse and write in good style, and with facility—then, and not before, they are prepared for further advances. But their reading should be judiciously directed—always intermixing the elegant with the instructive, and the fanciful with the profound. Elegant composition and conversation give man or woman, more especially woman, an ascendency which can be attained to by no other qualification. Among their reading, let Geography and History constitute an important part.

In early youth, before your children's bodily strength enables them to be very profitable in the field or kitchen, let them learn the names and characters of natural bodies, from the mere dictation of a competent teacher. To collect, preserve, and label plants, at the age of six and seven years is an excellent and very healthful amusement. It disciplines the mind to habits of attention, and stores it with useful materials. Minerals should be collected, also; but the study of Geology is the best calculated to excite sublime emotions, and elevate the heart above all unworthy views.

I will not tire your patience with a detailed account of my views of education. But I must be permitted to give my opinions on the subject of a winter course for your sons and daughters, after they arrive at that knowledge of language (by the proposed exercise in reading and writing,) which shall enable them to understand scientific authors. Let a warm room with very high upper ceilings, and its floor near a level with the surface of the earth, be provided. Let a room be cut off from one end of it by a cieling, and two wide doors meet on a narrow middle post. This room should be accommodated with shelves for apparatus, specimens, &c. A stove so constructed that it might be used as a furnace occasionally, should be set up on a very broad hearth in the room.—This is always to be locked, excepting when the teacher is present. The outer part may be used for a dayschool, for a town-house, or for any other purpose. In this room, an evening course of lectures should be given every year, from the middle of November to the middle of March. The subjects embraced in the course, should be Experimental Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Technology, and Geology. Parents ought to attend with their children as much as possible. Four lectures in each week, in the proposed season of leisure among country farmers, would not impose a heavy burthen, while the advantages would be incalculable.

A. EATON.

Rensselaer School, Troy, Dec. 15th, 1831.

Agriculture in England.—An American gentleman, a correspondent of the New York Observer, and now in England, thus speaks, in comparing English agriculture with that of this country.

From Manchester to Birmingham, with the exception of the coal regions of Wolverhampton, and another few miles of poor land, the whole country is a perfect garden. An American farmer knows nothing of English husbandry. The difference is too wide for him to be able to appreciate it. Select the most cultivated grounds of the rich on Manhattan Island, or behind Brooklyn, or in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia, or of Boston—and they are only ordinary specimens of English farming. A poor English cottager displays a taste about his humble dwelling, and gets a product from his little patch, which might shame the wealthy farmers of the United States. I wish not to speak disrespectfully of my country, or countrymen—but I should like to provoke them by whatever means, to more rapid improvements, both in agriculture and horticulture.

Planting Corn.—I have for several years, been in the practice of sowing my wheat fields early in the spring with timothy and clover seed; and the next season I have ploughed the ground as late in the spring as would answer for planting corn.—By this time the grass would be like a meadow; and on examining the soil, I found it very much filled with the roots of the grass, which kept it unusually light and mellow, and always productive. The result of these experiments induced me to sow my cornfield with grass seed, the present season, after hoeing the last time. This does not appear to have injured the corn; and I have no doubt but the field will be well clothed with grass by the time for fallowing next year. Having full confidence in the utility of these practices, I am induced to invite farmers to try the experiment.—*Skaneateles Columbian.*

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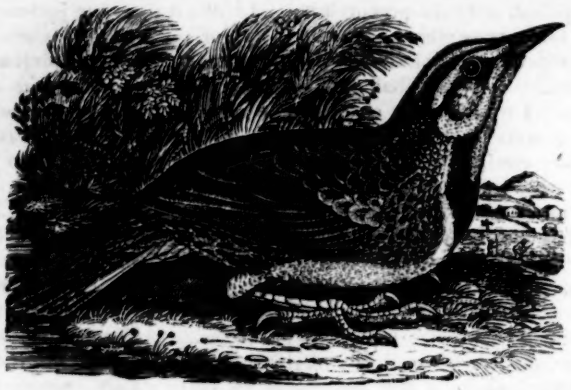
* So called from their continually using the phrase, 'raise the Standard of Education,' though they are illiterate themselves.



From Nuttall's Manual of Ornithology of the U. States and Canada.

AMERICAN STARLING, OR MEADOW LARK.

(Sturnus ludovicianus, L. Alauda magna, WILSON, 3, p. 20. pl. 19. fig. 2. Philad. Museum, No. 5212.)

SP. CHARACT.—Beneath and line over the eye bright yellow; a black crescent on the breast; and with the 4 lateral tail feathers white.

This well known harmless inhabitant of meadows and *old fields* is not only found in every part of the United States, but appears to be a resident in all the intermediate region, from the frigid latitude of 53°,* to the mild table land of Mexico,† and the tropical savannahs of Guiana. In the winter, they abound in Alabama and West Florida, so that in some degree, like the Jays, and the legitimate Starlings, they partially migrate in quest of food during the severity of the weather in the colder states. It is not however improbable, but that most of the migrating families of this bird, which we find at this season, have merely travelled eastward from the cold western plains that are annually covered with snow. But although they are now seen in considerable numbers, any single flock is never greater than a pair and their attendant brood, or from 6 to a dozen, in the case of a second covey. The true Starlings, on the contrary, have all the habits of our common Blackbirds; they assemble in winter, like dark clouds, moving as one body, and when about to descend, perform progressive circular evolutions in the air like a phalanx in the order of battle; and when settled they blacken the earth with their numbers, as well as stun the ears with their chatter. Like crows also, they seek the shelter of reed marshes to pass the night, and in the day take the benefit of every sunny and sheltered covert.

Our Starling, like the American Quail, is sociable, but scarcely gregarious; and though many no doubt, wander some distance after food, yet a few, in Pennsylvania, as well as in this rigorous climate, may be seen in the market after the ground is covered with snow. Wilson even observed them in the month of Febuary, during a deep snow, among the heights of the Alleghanies, gleaning their scanty pittance on the road, in company with the small snow birds.

The flesh of our bird is white, and for size and delicacy it is considered little inferior to the Partridge; but that of the European species is black and bitter.

The flight of the Sturnella is laborious and steady like that of the Quail, with the action of the wings renewed at short intervals. They often alight on trees, and select usually the main branches or topmost twigs on which to perch, though their food is commonly collected from the ground. At various times of the day, and nearly through the winter in the milder states, their very peculiar lisping, long, and rather melancholy note is heard at short intervals; and, without the variations which are not inconsiderable, bears some resemblance to the slender singing and affected pronunciation of *ét sĕ déé àh*, and *psédee etsīlĭó*, or *tai sedilĭo* in a slow, wiry tone, and sometimes differently varied and shortened. The same simple ditty is repeated in the spring, when they associate in pairs; the female also, as she rises or descends, at this time, frequently gives a reiterated guttural chirp, or hurried twitter like that of the female Red-winged Blackbird. I have likewise at times heard them utter notes much more musical and vigorous, not very unlike the fine tones of the Sky-Lark, which

> 'Shrill-voiced and loud, the messenger of morn,
> Ere yet the shadows fly, [high] mounted sings
> Amid the dawning clouds, and from their haunts
> Calls up the tuneful nations,'

but I can by no means compare our lisping songster with that blithe 'harbinger of day.' There is monotonous affectation in the song of our Lark, which appears indeed somewhat allied to the jingling though not unpleasant tune of the Starling.* The Stare, moreover, has the faculty of imitating human speech, (which ours has not, as far as we yet know,) and could indifferently speak even French, English, German, Latin, and Greek, or any other language within his hearing, and repeat short phrases, so that '"*I can't get out, I can't get out*," says the Starling,' which accidently afforded Sterne such a beautiful and pathetic subject for his graphic pen, was probably no fiction.

At the time of pairing, our Lark exhibits a little of the jealous disposition of his tribe, and, having settled the dispute which decides his future condition, he retires from his fraternity, and, assisted by his mate, selects a thick tuft for the reception of his nest, which is pretty compact, made of dry, wiry grass, and lined with finer blades of the same. It is usually formed with a covered entrance in the surrounding withered grass, through which a hidden and almost winding path is made, generally so well concealed, that the nest is only to be found when the bird is flushed.

The eggs are 4 or 5, white, with a very faint tint of blue, almost round, and rather large for the size of the bird, marked with numerous small reddish brown spots more numerous at the greater end, blended with other lighter and darker points and small spots of the same. They probably often raise 2 broods in the season. About the time of pairing, in the latter end af the month of April, they have a call like *'tship, twee*, the latter syllable in a fine and slender tone, something again allied to the occasional notes of the Red-winged Blackbird, to which genus, *(Icterus)* our Sturnella is not very remotely allied. Towards the close of June, little else is heard from the species, but the noisy twitter of the female, preceded by a hoarse and sonorous *j'imp* or *j'ip*, accompanied by an impatient raising and lowering of the wings, and in short all the unpleasant and petulant actions of a brood hen, as she is now assiduously engaged in fostering and supporting her helpless and dependent offspring.

Their food consists of the larvæ of various insects, as well as worms, beetles, and grass seeds; to assist the digestion of which they swallow a considerable portion of gravel. It does not appear that this species ever adds berries or fruits of any kind to his fare like the Starling, but usually remains the whole summer in moist meadows, and in winter retires to the open grassy woods, having no inclination to rob the orchard or garden, and, except in winter, is of a shy, timid, and retiring disposition.

The length of the *Sturnella* is 10½ inches, its extent 16½. Above, variegated with black, bright bay, and ochreous. Tail wedged, the feathers pointed, the 4 outer nearly all white. Sides, thighs, and vent pale ochreous, spotted with black. Upper mandible brown, the lower bluish white. Iris hazel. Legs and feet large, pale flesh color. In the *young* bird the yellow is much fainter, than in the adult. Another species of this subgenus is found at the Straits of Magellan, darker than ours, and beneath of a bright carmine red. They form truly a very distinct genus.

* According to Richardson in Franklin's Journal.

† Bullock's Travels.

* Sturnus pisitat ore, *isitat, pisistrat*, was the cry of the Stare to the ears of the Romans.

From the Genesee Farmer.

ON THE MEANS OF INDUCING FERTILITY IN FRUIT TREES.

From Lindley's 'Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden.'

Some fruits of excellent quality are bad bearers: this defect is remedied by a variety of different methods, such as 1. *By ringing the bark*; 2. *by bending branches downwards*; 3. *by training*; *and* 4. *by the use of different kinds of stocks.* *(a)* All these practices are intended to produce exactly the same effect by different ways. Physiologists know that whatever tends to cause a rapid diffusion of sap and secretions of any plant, causes also the formation of leaf buds instead of flower-buds; and that whatever, on the contrary tends to cause an accumulation of sap and secretions, has the effect of producing flower buds in abundance. *(b)* This circumstance, which at first sight seems to be difficult to account for physiologically, is no doubt to be explained in the difference between leaf buds and fruit buds themselves. In a leaf bud, all the appendages or leaves are in a high state of development, and the central part or axis, around which they are arranged, has a tendency to extend itself in the form of a branch as soon as the necessary stimulus has been communicated to the system, by the light and warmth of spring. In a flower bud, the appendages or leaves are in that imperfectly formed, contracted state, which we name calyx, corolla, stamens and pistilla; and the central part around which they are arranged, has no tendency to elongate under the influence of the usnal stimulus. Hence a flower bud, or a flower, is nothing but a contracted branch: as is proved by the occasional elongation of the axis in flowers that expand during unusually hot damp weather late in the spring, becoming branch-

es, bearing sepals and petals instead of leaves. It is, therefore, easily to be understood why, so long as all the motions and secretions of a tree go on rapidly, with vigor, and without interruption, only rudiments of branches, or leaf buds, should be formed; and why, on the other hand, when the former become languid, and the parts are formed slowly, bodies of a contracted nature, with no disposition to extension (or flower buds) should appear.

It will be found that the process of the practices above enumerated, to which the gardener has recourse, in order to increase the fertility of his fruit trees, is to be explained by what has just been said. In *ringing* fruit trees, a cylinder of bark is cut from the branch, by which means a return of the elaborated juices from the leaves down the bark is cut off, and all that would have been expended below the annular incision is confined to the branch above it. This produces an accumulation of proper juice: and flower buds or fertility, are the result. *(c)* But there is a defect in this practice, to which want of success in many cases is no doubt to be attributed. Although the returning fluid is found to accumulate above the annular incision, yet the ascending sap flows along the alburnum into the buds with nearly as much rapidity as ever, so that the accumulation is but imperfectly produced.—On this account, the second practice of *bending branches downward*, is found to be attended with more certain consequences.—The effect of turning the branches of a tree from their natural position, to a pendulous or a horizontal one, is to impede both the ascent and descent of fluids, in a gradual but certain manner. The tissue of which branches is composed is certainly permeable to fluids in every direction; and there can be no doubt that the vital action of the vessels of a plant is performed both in the natural and in an inverted position. So long as that erect direction of the branches which is natural to them is exactly maintained, the flow of their fluids being subject to no interruptions, will take place in the freest possible manner; but the moment this natural direction is deviated from, the vessels become more or less compressed, their action is impeded, and finally, if the inversion is perfect, it becomes so slow that an accumulation of the profuse juices necessarily takes place through every part of the system. *(d)*

One of the objects of *training* is to produce the same effect. Branches are bent more or less from their natural erect position; their motion, in consequence of the action of wind upon them, which is known to facilitate the movement of the fluids, is totally destroyed; and hence arises the accumulation of proper juice which is necessary to their fertility. Nor is the *influence of the stock*, of an essentially different nature. In proportion as the scion and stock approach each other closely in constitution, the less effect is produced by the latter; and, on the contrary, in proportion to the constitutional difference between the stock and scion, is the effect of the former important.—Thus, when pears are grafted or budded on the weld species, apples upon crabs, plums upon plums, and peaches upon peaches, or almonds, the scion is, in regard to fertility, exactly in the same state as if it had not been grafted at all. While on the other hand, a great increase of fertility is the result of grafting pears upon quinces, peaches upon plums, apples upon white thorn, and the like. In these latter cases, the food absorbed from the earth by the root of the stock, is communicated slowly and unwillingly to the scion; under no circumstances is the communication between the one and the other as free and perfect as if their natures had been more nearly the same; the sap is impeded in its ascent, and the proper juices are impeded in their descent, whence arises that accumulation of secretion which is sure to be attended by increased fertility. No other influence than this can be exercised by the scion upon the stock. Those who fancy that the contrary takes place—that the quince, for instance, communicates some portion of its austerity to the pear, can scarcely have considered the question physiologically, or they would have seen that the whole of the food communicated from the alburnum of the quince to that of the pear, is in nearly the same state as when it entered the roots of the former. Whatever elaboration it undergoes must take place in the foliage of the pear; where, far from the influence of the quince, secretions natural to the variety go on with no more interruption than if the quince formed no part of the system of the individual. *(e)*

(a) Transplanting and diminishing the system of roots, have also, by lessening the flow of sap, a tendency to induce fruit buds. A sizeable *tree* often shows blossoms the second year after being transplanted, though subsequently it may not bear for some years. J. B.

(b) Knight's opinion in regard to the formation of wood and fruit buds, is this: That the natural efforts of the mother tree are directed, 1. to the nourishment and perfection of her progeny, the fruit; 2. to the production of new wood buds, essential to the elaboration of food the coming year; and (these labors being finished) 3. to the production of fruit buds for another crop. But as our seasons do not afford time to perfect all these labors, it happens that many varieties, particularly those which produce great crops, and carry their fruit late, produce fruit only every other year; and hence, too, varieties brought from a higher latitude, where the seasons are longer, as the Siberian crab, and the process of vegetable development more rapid, become in warmer climates, annual bearers. The varieties that ripen their fruits early, as most of the cherries, plums, &c, produce fruit every year; except that when the crop is heavy, a barren year, and often the death of the tree succeeds. J. B.

(c) I dislike this method. It is robbing one part of the tree of its food to pamper a pet branch. Several branches of the plum, experimented upon, died the following year; and branches of the apple broke off with the weight of fruit. J. B.

(d) These axioms in vegetable physiology will find a confirmation in our orchards and gardens. The pendulous and horizontal branches, will be found to abound most in blossoms, and others much in the ratio of their departure from an upright position—those growing erect producing the last. Hence a crooked tree (particularly the apple) bears better than a straight tree; and a flat spreading top is more beautiful than a tall pyramidical one. Hence too the practice of nurserymen, of removing the centre shoot of the apple, when it has attained a sufficient height to form a head. J. B.

(e) In the cultivation of the pear in the London and Edinburgh Horticultural Gardens, advantage is taken of both of these last methods, for a threefold purpose, of inducing precocity and fruitfulness, and of saving ground. Such of this fruit as takes freely, is worked upon the quince, and trained *en quenoille*, that is, the branches which are suffered to grow low, are thinned out, and those left bent down so as to assume the form of a distaff, and there fastened. Trained in this way trees are planted four feet apart; and the product of a given area of ground is said to be greater, from dwarfs, in this, way, than from standards, at the usual distance of planting.

After all, it would seem to be a law of nature, that the food of the young plant as well as of the young animal, shall go exclusively to enlarge and develope the individual, until it has attained to natural puberty, and that the contrivances of art to counteract this law, in inducing precocity, or unnatural fruitfulness, shortens the period of their existence. This also seems to be the tendency of very high feeding and very rich manuring. Temperance is as essential to the vegetable as the animal. The great art of managing plants is to conform them to their natural soil, temperature and habits. The practice which I would urge from the consideration of the preceding facts, is, that men should plant both dwarf and standard trees—the first for themselves and the last for their posterity. J. B.

From Prince's Pomological Magazine.

VILLENNES. Pr. cat.

Cerise de Villennes. Guindoux rouge. N. Duh.
Cerisier à gros fruit rouge pale. N. Duh. Roz.

This tree is one of the very largest of its class of Cherries; the shoots are twice the size of those of the preceding variety, and its leaves are terminated by a long acute point. The fruit is eleven lines in diameter, and ten in height, borne on a strong peduncle, from ten to sixteen lines in length; the skin is delicate, and of a light red color; the flesh white, succulent, slightly acid, and of a very pleasant flavor. This beautiful cherry is one of the best for the table; and Duhamel remarks that it ought to be preferred to all others for preserves. It ripens at the end of June or the beginning of July.

COMMON MORELLO. Pr. cat.

Black Morello. Pr. Cat. 26th ed.

This tree attains but moderate dimensions, and forms a round head, with innumerable small slender branches; the fruit is only of medium size, but its flavor, when fully ripe, is peculiarly sprightly, rich, and highly pleasant to the taste. It is one of the finest for drying, and also for tarts, preserves, and brandy, and when bottled may be preserved for a long period, without spirits or sugar. It attains its maturity late in July; is seldom attacked by insects or birds, and often becomes shrivelled and dry, while still hanging on the branches. It is unfortunate that this variety is more subject than any other cherry to the attacks of the same insect which so frequently stings certain varieties of the plum, and which often perforates the branches of this tree to such an extent that they are covered with the numerous knots and excrescences which arise therefrom. The only remedy is to prune off all branches thus attacked at the period when the insect or its eggs are concealed therein, and to burn them immediately, for if they are left to increase annually, they present a most disagreeable appearance, and in time entirely destroy the tree. The same course may be adopted with success for all other trees attacked in a similar manner; and if it was adopted generally throughout our country, it would in a few years nearly or quite annihilate this formidable depredator on our gardens and orchards. Formerly this variety of the Morello was very common in this vicinity, and frequently met with planted along the sides of the highway; but the depredations of the insect referred to, and a total inattention to all remedies have rendered it at the present period quite a rare tree.

LARGE MORELLO. Auth.

English Morrello. Pr. cat. 26th ed. | *Merella.* Law.
Morella. Lang. | *Morella.* Mil. Lond. Hort. cat.
Large English Morello. *Milan.*
Griottier du nord. Dic. d'Agric.

This tree attains a moderate size, with a round compact head; its shoots are stronger than our common Morello, and the branches are never attacked by the insect which so often perforates the common variety, and causes large and numerous excrescences to be formed. The fruit is of large size, round, and of a dark red color, almost black, and when perfectly ripe is tender and juicy,

with a sprightly and pleasant acidity. In England they preserve the fruit on the trees till September and even October, and it is then highly esteemed for the dessert. It is not, however, properly speaking, a table fruit, but best suited for tarts, preserves and cherry brandy. It ripens among the latest varieties in July, and the tree is productive.

PLUMSTONE MORELLO. Pr. cat.
Lond. hort. cat.

This is the largest variety of the Morello, that I have yet seen, but it is stated that some of the kinds from the north of Europe exceed it in size. It is round in its diameter, somewhat pointed at the extremity, and has a long stone resembling that of a plum, on account of which circumstance it received the title here adopted. When perfectly ripe the skin is of a dark red color; the flesh very rich and high flavored, with a sprightly and agreeable acidity. It is a most excellent fruit for preserves, tarts, and brandy; and as it ripens late in July, after most other cherries are past, it also serves as a pleasing appendage to the dessert. The tree is thrifty, but, like the other varieties, attains only a moderate size, being seldom over twelve or fourteen feet in height, with a round well-formed head; it is quite productive, and I have never seen it attacked by the insect that depredates to such an extent on the common Morello, which circumstance, together with its great excellence, gives it high claims to that general estimation in which it is held.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, Feb. 1, 1832.

ITEMS OF HUSBANDRY FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Prepared by the Editor.

SHEEP FED WITH PEA STRAW.

Sir John Sinclair says 'there is no food of which Sheep are fonder than pea straw; and where circumstances are favorable to that crop, peas ought to be cultivated, merely for the straw, from the advantages that would thence be derived by the sheep farmer.' Mr Young also observes that 'the straw of early white peas, applied to sheep is the most valuable return made by straw.'

PREPARING STRAW FOR CATTLE FOOD.

The ancients were accustomed to prepare their straw for feeding stock, by keeping it for a considerable time sprinkled with brine; it was then dried, rolled up in bundles, and given oxen instead of hay.

MANAGEMENT OF GRASS LANDS.

Rolling was formerly considered to be indispensable in the management of grass lands, tending to smooth and consolidate the surface; to prevent the formation of ant-hills; to promote the growth of valuable herbage; and to render the effects of drought less pernicious. But scarifying the turf with a plough, consisting only of coulters, or harrow teeth, so that the whole surface may be cut or torn is to be recommended, *when the pastures are hide bound.* That tenacious state rolling tends to increase; whereas by scarifying, the surface is loosened, and the roots acquire new means of improved vegetation. This operation seems particularly useful, when it precedes the manuring of grass lands; for if well scarified, the ground is so opened, that any manure spread on it, gets at once to the roots, consequently a small quantity thus applied, goes as far, as a larger one laid on in the old mode, and without such an operation. Thus the force of objections to the application of putrescent manure to grass lands is in some degree obviated.

PASTURE LAND.

Feeding sheep with oil cake and allowing them to pasture on land over grown with mosses has been found to be effectual for the destruction of moss and the means of bringing up abundance of grass.

SOILING.

By soiling is meant the feeding of stock in a house, shed, or fold, with cut green food, instead of making the grass into hay or pasturing the field.

Working horses, or oxen, derive great advantage from soiling. They are saved the trouble of collecting their food, after their work is over; can fill themselves much sooner, and consequently have more time to rest; and can take their repose much better in a stable or shed, with plenty of litter, than in an open field, where there are so many things to annoy them.

The experiments of soiling cattle have likewise been successful. Young steers become more tractable for work; nor is there any risk of cattle being hoven, if their feed is mowed two days in advance. For milch cows in particular, it is highly expedient to soil them, at least in the middle of the day, that they may not be tormented with flies in the field, nor induced to stand in brooks or ponds of water, nor in the shade of spreading trees or hedges, by which much valuable manure is lost. The stock are thus kept in a healthier state, and the milk is of a superior quality.

LUCERNE.

Sir John Sinclair says of lucerne, 'This valuable grass requires a dry and rich soil, which must be *thoroughly cleared of weeds by two or three previous hoed crops.* It may be sown either broad cast, which is the usual method, or drilled nine inches apart, between rows of barley equally distant. It is better to sow it with barley or oats thinly seeded, both on account of the profit of the crop, and as the grain furnishes some protection to the plants from the attacks of the fly, which does great injury to it when very young. If drilled, from 12 to 15 lbs. of seed will do; if sown broad cast, not less than 20 lbs. It may often be cut four times a year. Lucerne is much superior to clover for soiling milch cows, giving no taste to the milk or butter, and one acre is sufficient for 3 or 4 cows during the soiling season. In rich land, a quarter of an acre will be sufficient for each of all sorts of large cattle taken one with another; but on moderate soils, half an acre per head is the proper allowance. *Lucerne requires to be kept thoroughly clean by hand hoeing and scarifying between the drills.* All other grasses, should be carefully plucked out.'

It appears from the above, as well as from the directions given by other writers on husbandry that weeding is as necessary for lucerne as for Indian corn, until the lucerne has obtained entire possession of the soil.

By some experiments made by the Hon. Robert R. Livingston, it appears that with good cultivation and abundant manuring, from six to nine tons of hay may be obtained from an acre of this grass in a season. That gentleman asserts in substance, that the ground must be highly pulverized to insure a good crop. Twenty pounds of seed are required for an acre if sown broad cast. He advises as the result of his experiments; 1. Never to sow on ground that is not perfectly pulverized. 2. Not to sow till the ground has acquired a degree of warmth friendly to vegetation, viz. in May. 3. To sow with no crop that will probably lodge. 4. If sown with buck wheat to apply no gypsum or other manure till the buck wheat is off. 5. When the quantity sown is small and the farmer can afford to lose a crop, to give the ground one turn in the autumn, another in April, harrowing fine, and a third the beginning of May, and then if the weather be mild and warm sow, if the ground be in perfect tilth, otherwise give it another ploughing.

'When lucerne turns yellow it should be mowed, and the plants will come up free from the disorder.'

CORRECTION.

In the list of the premiums that have been awarded on Butter by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and Bostonians, for the last ten years, the first premium of $100, awarded Oct. 24, 1828, to John L. Boylston, Esq. of Princeton, Mass. was unintentionally omitted in the account published in the New England Farmer, Jan. 14th, 1832.

Baltimore Rail Road.—Within eleven days from the 3d of the present month, 3997 barrels of flour were transported from Fredericksburg, on the Rail Road to Baltimore, an average of 357 per day. The difference in favor of sending flour to market by the rail-road instead of by wagons, is about *fifty cents* per barrel, making in all a clear gain to the farmers of nearly $2000. This is one of the happy results of cheapened transportation.

From the Genesee Farmer.

DETERIORATION OF SHEEP.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1831.

During a recent visit to Baltimore and Washington, I had the pleasure to form an acquaintance with William Jarvis, Esq. of Weathersfield, Vermont, a delegate to the National Republican Convention. Mr Jarvis is a very respectable and experienced wool-grower, and was indeed one of the first who introduced merino sheep into the United States. He stated to me, that he deemed the introduction of Saxony sheep into our merino flocks, as, on the whole, unfortunate; for though it had increased the fineness of the fleece, it had diminished the size and healthfulness of the animal, and materially impaired their annual reproductions. He said that from a given number of ewes, he had raised a much greater proportion of lambs before than since the intermingling of Saxon blood. His opinion is, that we should improve the quality of the fleece, by breeding from the first and best of our merinos, and avoiding the Saxons altogether. My own experience would seem to give sanction, in one particular, to Mr Jarvis' opinion. For, in proportion to my ewes, I have not succeeded in rearing an equal number of lambs for several years past, as I did before the intermingling of Saxon sheep. I had not, however, suspected the cause which he assigns.

His opinion on the matter is certainly entitled to great weight. And I take the liberty of communicating it for an early number of the second volume of your Journal, to the end, that it may lead to investigation and correspondence on a subject in which the agriculturists of western New York are deeply interested.

It is well known that some large flocks along the Genesee river, have, for some years past, deteriorated rapidly; and it is not unworthy of inquiry, how far the cause assigned, may have occasioned this deterioration. It will afford me pleasure, to communicate, occasionally, for the columns of the Genesee Farmer, any information which my rural pursuits may enable me to give and which may be deemed interesting to the public.

Z. BARTON STOUT.

To Correspondents.

"Rusticus" will appear next week—we shall be pleased to hear from him frequently.

ERRATA.—In N. E. Farmer, page 206, 1st column, for 'bushy' soils, read 'husky' soils—for 'fine' bark, read 'fine chopped' bark, i.e. broken and rough in fine pieces.

Grass Seeds.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market street—

GRASS SEEDS of all kinds,—Herds or Timothy, Red Top, Red and White Clover, Lucerne, Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oats Grass, &c, &c, at the lowest market prices, wholesale and retail. Feb. 1.

Farmer Wanted.

WANTED on a dairy Farm within thirty miles of Boston, a married man to take the same on shares. Good recommendations will be required for capacity, integrity and faithfulness, as also experience in making butter.—Inquire at this office. Feb. 1.

Take Notice.

AT a meeting of the Blue Hill Turnpike Corporation, held at Randolph, January 2d, 1832, on a motion to contract with some person to set up a wagon as a repairer of the road, of the following dimensions, viz: rims of the wheels not less than eight inches in width, one axeltree sixteen inches longer than the other,—to pass from Boston to New-Bedford:

Voted, That the Directors contract with some person or persons, to run such a wagon, on such terms as they may think reasonable; also, to correspond with towns or individuals, as they may think proper, to accomplish the object.

Any person disposed to contract as above, may apply to NATH'L TUCKER, Milton, JONA. WALES, Jr. Randolph, OTIS SPEAR, " } *Directors.*

Jan. 27, 1832.

The public are respectfully requested to give the above their attention, and reflect whether this subject might not be worthy the consideration of the Legislature, at their present session—especially as so much is now doing throughout the United States to render travelling more comfortable and expeditious; and it is a known fact, that a large portion of our most public roads, although constructed and repaired with the best materials that can be obtained where said roads are located, are subject to the very great inconvenience of deep ruts. It is presumed if the General Court would offer a bounty to individuals, to establish a given number of the above described wagons, to travel on the most public roads throughout the Commonwealth, as repairers of the same, and for transportation of goods, it would be the means of filling the ruts, and save a large portion of the almost useless expense of repairing roads, and also reconcile the public to the utility of the broad wheel law. 2w

Old Beans and Peas.

FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office—

About 20 bushels of Peas and Beans of various sorts, of the growth of 1830—being a part of our stock for seed left over unsold, and are now offered at a low price as food for sheep. Jan. 18.

Sweet Herbs, &c.

FOR sale at the New England Seed store, 52, North Market street—The following Sweet Herbs, pulverized, and packed in tin cannisters for domestic use, viz:

Sweet Marjoram, 37½ cts—Thyme, 33 cts—Summer Savory, 25 cts—Sage, 17 cts,—per cannister. Also—Black Currant Wine for medicinal purposes, 75 cts per bottle. Tomato Ketchup, 37½ cts per bottle. jan11

Elegant Camellia Japonicas & Bouquets.

THE Subscriber, Gardener to John Prince, Esq. at Jamaica Plains, can furnish a constant supply of elegant Bouquets—also superb double flowers of white, and several other sorts of Camellia Japonicas, at prices lower than in former years. Also—very superior Mushrooms, and a great variety of Green-House plants.

THO'S MASON.

Jamaica Plains, Jan. 10, 1832.

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

JUST received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed.

Nuttall's Ornithology.

JUST received by J. B. Russell, No. 50 1-2 North Market Street, Boston—

A Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and of Canada. By Thomas Nuttall, A. M., F. L. S.; with 53 engravings. Price $3,50. Jan. 18.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

LEAD PIPE and Sheet Lead of all sizes and dimensions, constantly for sale at No. 110 State street, by

ALBERT FEARING & CO.

Jan. 31. eop6m

Seeds for Country Dealers.

TRADERS in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of genuine Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished at the New England Farmer office, No. 50½ North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, neatly done up in small papers, at 6 and 12 cents each—warranted to be of the growth of 1831, and of *the very first quality*. ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as PEAS, BEANS, EARLY and SWEET CORN, &c, of different sorts.

☞ The seeds vended at this establishment, are put up on an improved plan, each package being accompanied with short directions on its management, and packed in the neatest style.—Traders are requested to call and examine for themselves. Nov. 12.

Farm for Sale.

FOR sale, an excellent Farm in the town of Peterborough, N. H. Said Farm is pleasantly situated about a mile from the village; formerly the residence of the late John Smith, Esq. and contains about sixty acres of good land, well walled, with a good House and Barn, and other out-buildings. Terms reasonable, and possession to be given the first of April. For further particulars, inquire of Dea. JOHN FIELD, near the premises, or at No. 3, Rowe's Wharf, Boston. 3t* Jan. 25

Guide Boards.

JUST received at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52, North Market street, a few more boxes of Carter's patent Guide Boards. Members of the Legislature and others, are invited to examine them. Every town in the Commonwealth ought to possess a set of the above Boards, both for economy and convenience.

Jan. 25

Tea Wheat.

A FEW bushels of this very valuable variety of spring Wheat is this day received, for sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market street, from the vicinity of Lake Erie. Persons in want of it are advised to call soon, as the supply is small, and many were disappointed, in not being able to get the Black Sea Winter Wheat, from the same source. One kernel of this wheat was discovered in a chest of *tea* in St John, New Brunswick, in 1823, from which the present variety has been disseminated. See N. E. Farmer, vol. x, page 105—and vol. vi. page 82. Dec. 14.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, russettings,		barrel	3 00	3 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,		ton	112 00	115 00
pearl, first sort,		"	125 00	130 00
BEANS, white,		bushel	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,		barrel	10 00	10 50
prime,		"	7 75	8 00
Cargo, No. 1,		"	7 00	7 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,		pound	16	18
CHEESE, new milk,		"	6	7
skimmed milk,		"		3
FLAXSEED,		bushel	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,		barrel	6 50	6 75
Genesee,		"	7 25	7 75
Alexandria,		"	6 37	6 87
Baltimore, wharf,		"	5 75	6 00
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,		bushel	85	90
Corn, Southern yellow,		"	75	80
Rye,		"	95	98
Barley,		"	1 12	1 20
Oats,		"	48	50
HAY,		cwt.	65	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,		"	9 60	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,		"	13 00	14 00
LIME,		cask	1 25	1 30
PLAISTER PARIS retails at		ton	3 25	3 37
PORK, clear,		barrel	16 00	17 00
Navy mess,		"	13 00	4 00
Cargo, No. 1,		"	13 00	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 00	2 25
Red Top, northern,		"	67	75
Red Clover, northern,		pound	9	10
TALLOW, tried,		cwt.	9 50	10 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed.		pound	55	60
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,		"	65	70
Merino, ¾ths, washed,		"	52	55
Merino, half blood,		"	48	50
Merino, quarter,		"	43	45
Native, washed,		"	40	42
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	60	62
1st Lambs,		"	55	58
2d, "		"	38	40
3d, "		"	28	30
1st Spinning,		"	45	48

Southern pulled Wool is about 5 cents less.

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"		6½
whole hogs,	"	5½	6½
VEAL,	"	6	8
MUTTON,	"	4	8
POULTRY,	"	7	8
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	15
lump, best,	"	16	18
EGGS, retail,	dozen	25	37
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel		1 17
Indian, retail,	"		1 00
POTATOES,	"	37	40
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—*Monday, Jan.* 30.

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.]

At market this day, 419 Beef Cattle, 662 Sheep, and 37 Swine.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle*—Sales did not vary much today from last week, extra should have been quoted last week at this week's price. We quote extra 5 50 a 5 75; prime, 5 a 5 25; good, 4 50 a 5; thin, 4 a 4 50—one yoke were taken at $6.

Cows and Calves—Only one at market—sale $23.

Sheep—The storm probably prevented several sales.—We noticed one lot at 3 75, and one at $4 84.

Swine—No sales.

New York Cattle Market, Jan. 27.—A very short supply of stock this week. Beef Cattle—about 500 head have arrived and all sold at an average of $1 per hundred higher than last week; we quote $5 a 7; a small lot by Daniel Toffey of Orange Co. at $8. Sheep from $3 a 5 per head.—*Daily Adv.*

☞ In the N. York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

MISCELLANY.

From the Salem Gazette.

A FINE YOUNG ELEPHANT, belonging to Pickering Dodge, Esq. came passenger in the ship Rome, which arrived at Boston two weeks since. We are informed that he has enjoyed uninterrupted health on the passage, always eating his allowance with a good appetite, although he suffered considerably from the cold, notwithstanding all the precautions taken by Captain Kennedy for his comfort. His daily rations were thirty pounds of hay, thirty pounds of straw and twentyfive pounds of rice, moistened with twelve gallons of water. On several occasions during the passage, he displayed the sagacity and gratitude for attention, for which the species is so remarkable.—Before he was put on board at Calcutta, a house was built for him, in the strongest manner, covered with thick teak-planks, which were fastened to the frame by stout iron spikes, clenched on the inside. The Elphant was swung into the ship by means of a crane, and straps around the body, as oxen are prepared for shoeing. His mahout guided him into the domicil prepared for him, without any trouble, but in that hot climate he soon found the exclusion of fresh air disagreeable, and did not cast about long for a remedy. In a playful manner, he applied his trunk to the stout and firmly secured planks, wrenched them off as if they had been straws, and dashed them away. No attempt was made at that time to replace them; but when the ship approached our coast, the Elephant began to suffer from the cold. To shelter him Captain Kennedy resolved to make another endeavor to close up this house. This time there was no attempt on the part of the Elephant to obstruct the process. He appeared perfectly to understand the object, and to feel grateful for it. Nothing but thin boards were used, fastened with common nails; the slightest blow of his trunk would have shivered them to atoms, but he cautiously abstained from touching them. The whole was made air tight, as the seamen thought, by filling the crevices with straw, but the quick eye of the Elephant discovered several small fissures, which he pointed out with his trunk, till they were successively filled. When the whole was completed, his satisfaction appeared to have no bounds.

Before the approach of cold weather, a coat had been made for him, composed of gunny-bags, stuffed with straw. He suffered this to be tried upon him and nicely fastened in every part; but no sooner was the fitting completed, than he stripped it off in a moment, and threw it aside. At length, however, the cold became extreme, and the Elephant evidently suffered exceedingly. Captain Kennedy then had a new dress made for him, and placed it on him in the same manner as before. In this case, as with respect to the covering of the house, the Elephant fully appreciated the kindness of the motive,and his gratitude and satisfaction were manifested in the most intelligible manner.

During the whole passage he was completely under the control of his mahout, or keeper, and would lie or kneel down whenever ordered by him; but always slept standing. He would brace his head firmly against one end of the house, and his side against the wall, and whenever the ship shifted her cours he altered his position to conform to it. He never left his inclosure during the whole passage of more than a hundred and sixty days.

Some difficulty was anticipated in landing him, but it was fortunately effected with ease and safety. A flooring of double plank was laid from the ship's deck to the wharf, and the Elephant, with the mahout on his back, was released from his long imprisonment and conducted to the gangway. He surveyed minutely the platform prepared for his egress, and placed his foot upon it to test its strength. He was not entirely satisfied, however of its capacity to endure his great weight, and returned to his house. After a while he was coaxed out again, and lines were attached to each of his fore-legs. Again he placed one of his feet upon the platform, and at that moment the men who were holding the line drew it tight and kept the leg stretched out. He then extended his other fore-leg, and that was immediately drawn out in the same manner. Finding there was compulsion in the case, and that he must go, and judging, like philosopher, that his weight was less likely to break through when spread over a large surface than when concentrated, he threw himself upon his belly and by a muscular movement worked his way from the ship to the wharf, to the great delight of thousands of people who covered the neighboring wharves,vessels and stores.

☞It can do no harm to mention, that not a drop of ardent spirit was drunk on board Capt. Kennedy's ship from the day of her departure to her return.—Plenty of hot coffee and chocolate supplied its place in cold weather, and the yankee switchell preserved the health of the men in Calcutta,while half the rum drinking crews there were in the hospital.

The Chinese green tea plant *(camellia viridis)* has been successfully planted by Mr Rootsey, of Bristol, in a part of Brecknockshire, Wales, near the source of the Usk, about 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and higher than the limits of the native woods, consisting of alder and birch. It endured the winter, and was not affected by the late frosts of last May; and it has made several vigorous shoots.

Immense number of mice.—In a forest planted by Lord Glenbervie, the mice, threatened its entire destruction. The following is an extract from the Horticultural Register for August, 1831.

'In short, holes about two feet long and ten inches broad at top, and somewhat larger every way at the bottom, were made at twenty yards apart, over about 3200 acres of plantation; persons went round early in the morning, to destroy such mice as might be found in the holes. In this way, besides what the owls, hawks, magpies, and weasels took out of the holes (and several of these depredators lost their lives in attempting to seize their prey,) 30,000 mice were paid for by government, nor were they extirpated until they had destroyed, in four inclosures, amounting only to 1700 acres, the astonishing number of 200,000 five year old oaks, together with an immense number of acorns and young seedlings.'

'It is said by naturalists,' observes Mr Billington, 'that the beaver will fell trees with his teeth, but I have never seen an account of mice felling oak trees; yet I have seen many trees 7 or 8 feet high, and an inch and a half in diameter, cut down by them. When examining for the thick part of the root, below where it was bitten off, I could never find any part of it left, so that it is very probable it was eaten by them. I have by me several trees so cut down, for the inspection of any person who may be desirous of witnessing, with his own eyes, the wonderful powers of so diminutive a creature as the mouse in felling trees.'—*Am. Far.*

Planting Mulberry Trees.—We are frequently asked at what distance we would plant white mulberry trees, for the purpose of feeding silk worms. If it be intended to form full grown trees, thirty feet apart each way, is probably the nearest that it would be advisable to plant them. Where land is abundant, forty feet would be preferable. The full grown tree generally covers a circle of twentyfive to forty feet diameter. If the hedge form be preferred, the young trees may be planted one to two feet apart; the tops to be cut off in the fall or winter of every year. In this mode the great advantage of gathering the leaves without climbing is secured. The hedges might be planted fifteen to twenty feet apart, and thus an acre would produce as much foliage as if occupied by large trees, and there would be a great saving of time in the production of the hedge, compared with that required to produce the large trees.—*Ib.*

Ammunition.

OF the *best* quality and *lowest prices*, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. Jan. 1

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OF hard Southern Pine, or Eastern White Pine, furnished to order, ready planed (by steam power) and tongued or grooved, of any required dimensions. Quality good, and price lower than they can be elsewhere had. Apply to E. COPELAND, JR, 65, Broad street.

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WM. M. WESSON, No. 105 Washington Street, Boston, is constantly supplied with a good assortment of Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Trays of all kinds, Fancy Goods, &c, &c, which he will dispose of at as low a rate as can be purchased in the city. ☞Watches repaired and warranted.

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